OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS.—One Dollar per year, for single subscriptions, but when four or more copies are ordered together, the price is only 75 cents each, [or 4 copies for $3.] All payments to be made in advance; and all subscribers will be supplied with the back numbers from the commencement of the volume, so that they can be bound together at the end of year, when a complete Index will be furnished

☞Post Masters, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

ATTENTION!

Persons wishing to remit payments to us for single subscriptions or clubs, may do so at our risk and expense—only send good current bills, and letters properly directed; so there is no longer any excuse on account of the difficulty of making payments. We continue to give the vol. of Genesee farmer as before.

Half year Subscriptions.—The year is now so far advanced, that some persons who desire the Cultivator, refuse to subscribe on account of our rule requiring them to take the back numbers; we therefore have concluded for the present to allow such as prefer it, to commence with the last half of the year, (1st of July,) and end with the rest in December, at 50 cents each.

Mistakes and Omissions may have occurred in sending the Cultivator to subscribers, and we will thank our friends to inform us thereof in all cases, that corrections may be made; (try however to do so without taxing us with *postage* if possible,) missing numbers will at all times be supplied.

Travelling Agent.—Mr. Henry Greatrake will visit different parts of central and southern Ohio, as agent for this paper. He has been very successful thus far, in obtaining subscriptions, and we bespeak for him, the confidence and assistance of our friends, wherever he may visit them.—Ed.

Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

No feature of the proceedings of the late agricultural convention appears to meet with such general approbation among our friends and correspondents, as that relating to the appointment and support of a State Board of Agriculture. If nothing further is done by the next legislature than to establish such a board, this alone will be a good beginning, and their labors will exert a most salutary influence in awakening a spirit of improvement throughout the State—though of course they would labor under great disadvantages without some law for the encouragement of county agricultural societies.

The following is an extract of a letter from Jefferson county:

"I also hope that our State Society (or Board of Agriculture) will be able through their own exertions and the assistance of the county societies, to publish a volume suitable for the farmers of Ohio annually. As farmers we want *light*—we want *reports* of sccessful practice; they will be as useful to us, as law reports are to lawyers.—We want something to collect and centralize what is already known, and what is almost daily discovered—to be again universally diffused for the benefit of all. I hope we are in a fair way to have these wants supplied.

Respectfully &c.,

John B. Bayless.

Planting Strawberries.

Every body loves strawberries, and the man who has a garden or a few yards of ground that can be appropriated to the purpose, and does not plant a good bed of strawberries, does not deserve to taste any thing better than "pork and dodger," during his mortal life! Don't you say so, boys, girls, ladies, *all?* Well, then, why don't you make a stir about it, and keep a stirring till the object is accomplished? Not quite yet, however, for the ground is too dry, and the sun to hot. But the latter part of September, or the fore part of October—as soon as the ground is well moistened through, and the heat of summer is over, is a first rate time to set out the plants. They will take root immediately, will bear considerably next spring, and abundantly the spring following.

If there is room for choice, select good deep loamy soil, rather inclining to sand than clay—and where it is well exposed to sun and air. Apply a heavy coat of rotted manure, from the stable or hog pen, or both, (mixed,) and dig the ground deeply, burying the manure 8 to 10 inches deep; rake it smooth and it is ready for planting.

Select plants from runners of this year's growth, and from beds that are young or in a healthy bearing state, otherwise many of them will be apt to prove barren and useless. As to the kinds, get any of the good sorts in cultivation that can be found in your town or neighborhood, and plant two or three kinds near together if you can get them, as they will assist in impregnating each other, and a larger crop will be obtained. If plants are to be obtained from a nurseryman any of the following will be found excellent—(the first named is finest of all, but should never be planted far seperate from other kinds.) Hovey's Seedling, Large Early Scarlet, Hudson's, Ross', Phœnix, Keen's Seedling, Elton, Myatt's Seedlings—and for variety and late bearing a few of the Red and white Alpine or Monthly.

In planting, set them in rows about two feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Or if beds are desired, make the beds 4 feet wide and set 3 rows on each; then leave an alley not less than 2½ feet wide between the beds. Keep clear of weeds and if more plants are not desired cut off the runners 3 or 4 times a year. A thin sprinkling of lettuce or radish seed may be sown on the beds the first year, but afterwards the strawberies will need all the space. It is a good plan to cover the surface between the rows with straw or hay at the time of fruiting in the spring, to keep the fruit clean, and partially to protect against drought.

Sowing Onions, Lettuce, Spinage, &c.—This month, or next, as soon as the dry and hot weather is over, gardeners will remember to sow onions, lettuce, spinage; &c., to stand over the winter for early spring use; early cabbage plants may also be raised, and protected by a cold frame during winter.

A Mistake occurred in printing a few hundred of our last number, in not altering the No. from 15 to 16, on first page, under the head. Those who have papers dated August 15, and numbered "15" will please alter it with a pen to No. 16.

☞ *The Cattle Show and Fair* of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society will be held at Utica, Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th. See further notice on last page.

Long Cucumber.—Mr. J. G. Buckley, residing about two miles north of Columbus, informs us that he has a cucumber in his garden which measures four feet and two inches in length—he calls it the South American cucumber; we presume it is of the "serpent" species.

Sale of Messrs. Renick's Cattle, &c.

This sale took place, as advertised, on the farm of the late Wm. Renick, Aug. 26th. The weather was fine, and the attendance of purchasers and spectators very large, The bidding was spirited, and the prices obtained generally were considered quite high—affording full satisfaction to the owners, and well calculated to encourage the rearing of good stock. We did not think the prices obtained for the full blooded cattle very high, though the grade animals and common stock were decidedly so.

The following is a schedule of the sale of the principal part of the stock and the corn. Not being able to be present on the second day, we cannot give the prices of some other property, as the sheep, hay, oats, &c.

DURHAM CATTLE.

COWS.	
Prudence, (imported,)	$220
Victory, and b'l calf,	200
Speckled Bird,	45
Theodora, and h. calf	60
Pink,	45
Queen,	40
Mary,	46
Fanny Wright,	42
Miss St. Clair, and h. calf,	70
Flora, and h. calf.	48
Fanny Elsler, and h. calf,	44
Fanny,	37
Deerkiller & twin h. calves,	57
Young Star,	30
Minerva and h. calf,	53
Polly Hopkins, and h. calf,	32
Henrietta,	56
Young Rose, and h. calf,	40
Queen of the West&h. calf,	41
Lafayette, and h. calf,	40
Matilda, and h. calf,	30
YEARLING HEIFERS.	
Lilly Florence,	70
Young Queen,	80
Lady Jane,	25 50
BULLS.	
St. Albion,	90
Sarpedon,	59
Emperor,	32

*** The full blooded bull Orister, now at Mr. Marsh's farm in Clark co., will be sold at the exhibition of the South Charleston Agricultural Society in October.

STEERS & OXEN.	
30 head 3 year old Durham steers,—each,	31,—
40 do 3 yr. old Com'n—each,	16,90
20 do 2 do Dur'm. do	22,50
28 do 1 do do do	12,50
15 Dur'm. calves,	10,—
1 yoke 4 yr. old Dur'm ox'n,	91,—
1 do grade do	75,—
1 do do do	67,—
1 large steer (Durham,) (Purchased by S. Thomas and others, Columbus.)	120,—
HOGS.	
100 head, wt. 260 lbs.—each,	7,27
do do do 190 do	7,04
do do do 180 do	6,62
do do do 170 do	6,40
CORN.	
To be taken in the shock—supposed will yield 70 to 80 bushels per acre.	
Field No. 1. per acre,	13,12½
do 2. do	11,09
do 3. do	10,50
do 4. do	14,00

☞ We are informed that the bidding on the second day was even more spirited than on the first; that several of the purchasers of fine cows sold the first day, were offered from twenty five to fifty per cent advance on their animals but did not accept. The mixed cattle—such as farrow cows, grade heifers, calves, &c., sold at high prices, as did also the horses and other property generally. The terms of the sale, allowing credit of from 4 to 9 months, undoubtedly had a considerable effect on the prices.—Ed. O. Cult.

Hints on Wheat Sowing—Experiments Wanted.

Now is the time of preparation for next year's wheat crop; and in addition to the numerous articles we have recently published on the art of wheat cultivation we wish to say a few words to the farmers of Ohio on this subject:

And first of all, we want you every one to resolve, that if it is a possible thing, Ohio shall regain and henceforth retain the honor of being the greatest wheat State in the Union—that her wheat crop instead of diminishing every year, shall increase and improve, with the increase of her population and the spead of intelligence—this it shall be our duty to show *can* easily be done; and this is what *must* de done before we shall recover our wonted prosperity as a State.

Now then farmers, one and all, what will you do towards accomplishing this desirable object? It is vain for us to write or talk or travel amongst you, if you do not put forth the necessary efforts to carry into effect the measures that may be recommended, or to test by experiments the plans of improvement that may be suggested by the discoveries of science. Here then is work for you all! Some of you we know have already engaged in it, and are acting upon the numerous suggestions that have been made through our columns, in regard to the manner of tilling and enriching the soil; but there is need of much more being done, and we want every one to take a part. In the first place all should try to put in their wheat a little better this year than formerly—this all can easily do, without much additional trouble if they have made a proper use of their own powers of observation, or have given any

attention to the published accounts of the experience of others. Then we want, also, that every farmer should make some definite experiment this year, which may put to the test some theory of science, or perhaps lead to some discovery that will prove of advantage to the farming community, when the results are made known.

This may be done in a multitude of ways:—we have published numerous articles on the use of different kinds of manures and fertilizing agents, as Lime, Ashes, Plaster, Charcoal, &c.: now let each farmer who can obtain any of these substances try experiments with them, by dressing one portion of the field and leaving the other undressed. The same may be done with numerous other kinds of manure and substances to be found about the farm or neighborhood. Then, too, in the mode of tilling or preparing the land, there is unlimited scope for experiments; plow a little deeper than ever before, and if you can buy or borrow a subsoil plow try, that on heavy soils, and be sure in all cases to leave a portion of the field under ordinary tillage, so as to enable you to perceive the difference, if any.

In the time and manner of sowing, and the kind of seed, there is also room for a multitude of important experiments, which will suggest themselves to the mind of every farmer:—let them all be tried and the results published next summer in the Ohio Cultivator, and the information thus obtained may be the means of adding millions to the wheat crop of Ohio for years to come, and bringing prosperity and happiness to the farmers themselves.

"Ribbing" in wheat.—Mr. Thos. Noble of Stark Co., near Massilon, whom we visited a few days since, practices a mode of putting in wheat that is called in his native country, (England,) "ribbing," and from his experience in this country, he is convinced that it is superior to the common mode of sowing, at least for his kind of soil, which is a fine hazel loam or what was called "oak plains" in that region, and is well adapted to this crop. After the land has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, till it is in what would commonly be called good order for sowing, Mr. Noble goes over it with small and narrow one-horse plows, made for the purpose and which leaves the land in open furrows 4 or 5 inches deep and 10 or 11 inches apart; the seed is then sown, 1 bushel to the acre, and the ground harrowed once over, lengthwise of the furrows. This harrowing brings the seed into the furrows and covers it there, and leaves slight ridges between, so that the plants appear as if drilled in rows, and the ridges afford them protection in winter and keep the ground in a mellower state in summer, besides affording a freer circulation of air, &c. We think the plan eminently worthy of trial, especially on such lands as are subject to "winter killing." It is an improvement on the plan of plowing-in wheat practiced by many. With a gang of plows, or machine for making 3 or 4 furrows at once, which Mr. Noble intends to construct for this purpose, the amount of labor will be very much reduced.

Drilling Wheat in rows is much practised in England and deserves trial in this country. Several machines have been constructed for this purpose of late, and are under trail, but we have not yet seen one that is every way *right*.

Preparation of Seed Wheat.

This is another matter of very great importance to wheat farmers. It is a well established fact, that seed wheat which has been well brined and limed will grow and produce better in almost or quite all cases than that which has not been thus prepared; and where there is danger to be apprehended from smut or the weevil, such preparation should on no account be neglected, as it is a sure preventive of these evils. Some say that it also lessens the liability to rust, but on this point more experiments are needed.—☞ Will not a number of our readers test this matter the coming season, by sowing part of a field with prepared seed, and the remainder with unprepared—then noting the result during the growth of the crop and at harvest, with reference to its healthand product, and send us a report thereof for publication?

The mode of preparation is as follows:—(it can be varied to suit convenience)one or two days before sowing, put the seed into a vat or box, then take strong brine, such as is used for preserving meat, and heat it as hot as you can bear the hand in for five seconds, and pour this over the wheat, stirring it the mean time with a scoop or shovel till the whole is completely wet; two or three quarts of brine is sufficient for a bushel of wheat, let it stand a few hours to drain, then spread it on the barn floor and sprinkle it over with fine slacked lime, stir it, and add lime until every kernel appears white and dry; it is then fit for sowing. (It will only require about one bushel of lime to ten bushels of wheat.)

Another simple method of brining wheat is, to put the seed into a bushel basket, and stand this on the top of a common wash-tub with slats across, then pour on the brine, shake the basket and allow the surplus brine to run through into the tub below, to be used over again.

The rationale of such preparation, is this:—First, it is believed that the seeds of disease, as smut, &c., and the minute eggs of insects, as the weevil, exist on or within the kernels of the grain, and are destroyed by the brine and lime: Second, it is known that salt and lime are highly conducive to the health and growth of the wheat plant, especially on soils that have been exhausted of their mineral salts, and where these necessary elements of the wheat crop are not restored by good tillage.

New testimony. Mr. W. L. Rayley, of Aurelius Washington Co. O, writes us, that he has practised this method of preparing wheat for the past sixteen years; that his neighbors are often troubled with the weevil, but that he has never been troubled by it during that time, except one year, when, owing to the difficulty of procuring lime he omitted the preparation. He says he once tried the experiment of sowing part of a field with limed seed, and the balance without preparation, and the result was, the part limed was entirely free from the weevil, while the other portion was badly infested.—(*Note.* Mr. Rayley calls the *weevil* and the *fly*, "one and the same thing," but we presume he is unacquainted with what is commonly known as the wheat *fly*—this feeds on the *plant* in the fall and spring, but does not touch the *grain*, while the *weevil* feeds on the *grain only*, at the time of harvesting, and afterwards.—Ed. O. Cult.)

Another witness.—"Last year I sowed forty acres of wheat; I limed ten bushels of the seed wheat before sowing. It is now harvested. I consider the limed wheat about one third heavier than that not limed. It was the second crop on new land, clay soil. In all respects except the lime, the circumstances were equal."

A. Wattles.

Chickasaw, O., 1845.

The proper time for sowing Wheat.

Mr. Bateham:—There are, in this section, may different and contradictory opinions respecting the proper time for sowing wheat. A large majority of the best farmers of this latitude concur in the opinion, that the best time is from the 15th to the 25th of September; that period being sufficiently late to avoid the depredations of the fly, and likewise early enough to enable the grain to ripen before it will be liable to be attacked by Rust.

But there are a few others, intelligent farmers too, who are in favor of sowing about the first of September, so as to enable the grain to root deeply and firmly thereby enabling it the better to withstand the severity of the February and March frosts; arguing also, that, being sowed thus early it will have time to outgrow the attacks of the fly. It is farther maintained that, by early sowing, the growth will be sufficiently large to admit of its being pastured when the ground is hard frozen in the winter. But while it is argued by some that wheat, which obtains a heavy growth in the fall, may be fed off without injury in the winter; it is maintained by others that it can never be fed off without serious injury by producing a feeble growth, "turning the wheat to chess," &c.

Taking into consideration the fact that our meadows have not, on the average, turned off one fourth their usual quantity of hay this season; and also the fact that the straw off our frozen wheat will not be fit for cattle to eat; and still an other important fact, that the best possible pains in saving all our turnips and corn fodder can not supply the deficiency; it will be very desirable to adopt the plan of early sowing, with reference to winter pasture, if it can be done with safety.

You will confer a particular favor by giving us your opinion respecting these matters.

Yours, &c., G. R.

Eastport, *Tuscarawas Co., O., Aug.* 1845.

P. S. Perhaps you can inform us at what particular time in the moon the sowing ought to be done; also the time in the moon for pasturing, so as to render the plan perfectly safe. Please to be especially serious(!)in regard to this matter.

G. R.

Remarks.—In regard to the time of sowing wheat, it is of course impossible to lay down any exact rule that will apply to all parts of this country or this State, with all the diversities of soil and climate, and the differences in respect to the liability to injury from the fly and other casualties. In the north part of this State, and in Western New York, the 10th to the 20th of September, is generally considered the most suitable time. In Central and Southern Ohio, and in other regions of mild climate, the latter part of September, or the first week in October is considered the best time. Our own opinion is founded on but slight observations as yet in this climate, but from what we have favor of learned, we are in *early sowing*, then feeding off with sheep, in the fall if attacked with fly, and at any rate in the latter part of winter or early in the spring. (See remarks on wheat culture, &c., at a meeting in the State House last winter, in number 5 of this paper, page 33 and 34.)

As to sowing or pasturing "in the moon," we have no correspondents or subscribers in that satelite as yet, and therefore cannot give any definite information concerning its agriculture! Should we attempt to write "seriously" on this subject we might perhaps mislead some of our readers as badly as G. R. himself did in his ironical communication in No. 14, which has been copied as a matter of sober earnest, by several of the country newspapers, and has been regarded by some *moon farmers* as an able vindication of their notions!—Ed.

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

On the Rotation of Crops.

A prize essay—by J. J. Thomas.

Little attention, in comparison with its real value, has yet been given in this country to a good system of rotation of farm crops. This is the more to be regretted as a large share of its resulting benefits are to be derived, not from additional labor or increased expenditure, but from a mere exercise of thought and judgment, in arranging and adopting a proper system, to prevent a needless waste of the riches of the soil. While other parts of farming—as manuring for instance—may be equally important, rotation possesses the peculiar advantage of consisting merely in the direction and guidance of the exerted force of the farm. Manuring is the great prime mover; rotation the guide of this moving force. The former may be compared to the engine which propels the vessel; the latter to the rudder which directs all this exerted power to a beneficial end.

The practice of all ages has been teaching a lesson, which, though we may have been slow to read, has forced itself irresistibly upon us. This is, that exclusive husbandry, except in rare cases, is eminently unprofitable; that a farm wholly and perpetually devoted to raising wheat or to raising grass, or any other single crop can never be attended with profit. The various departments of agricultnre must be mixed. Domestic animals must be raised for the production of manure; hay and grass, grain and roots, for their food; straw as a sponge to hold the otherwise wasting manure they yield. Thus the one becomes an increased means for the other—cattle and other animals, by manuring and enriching the soil, increase the amount of the crops, and this increase in crops

again supports an increased number of animals, and a mutual augmentation is thus the consequence. Manure is applied to cultivated crops only; but alteration soon brings these enriched portions into grass for pasture, and the full benefit of the improvement is thus obtained.

But the continued cultivation of the same land with similar crops, not only loses this mutual aid, but is in itself attended with a constant exhaustion and running down of the soil. As an almost universal rule, a crop of wheat, a crop of oats, or a crop of corn, raised year after year on the same piece of ground, yields less each successive year, till little or nothing is finally produced. Hence the practice of dividing the farm into permanent pastures, and permantly cultivated fields, is highly detrimental. The soil, as a consequence, deteriorates in every part; meadows run out, and moss and weeds come in—the soil not only becoming less productive, but often so compact from want of stirring, as to yield but little; the tillage grounds, by continued cropping, wear down till they fail to produce the materials for making manure; and even the pastures often become gradually filled with bushes and weeds. A few very rare and apparent exceptions, exist in case of some soils of extraordinary fertility, or naturally wet ground yielding grass, or grass land annually enriched by the process of flooding, or manuring by irritation.

A want of the knowledge of this fact, and of a corresponding practice, has been the means of a loss of millions, not only in the eastern continent, but in our own country. The same process which has reduced to sterility many of the once fertile portions of Europe, has diminished the products, and in some cases totally unfitted for the growth of some crops, many parts of the United States. Even in Western New York, so eminent for its fertility, the diminished or else uncertain crop of wheat in many districts, tells too plainly to be mistaken, the barrenness which is hastening upon us, unless a new system is adopted more generally. It was this practice, which Buel correctly asserted, "had impoverished, and is still impoverishing the soil of our Atlantic border, and which is already causing indications of premature exhaustion and poverty in some portions of the New West."

Farmers are sometimes driven as they suppose, in cases of necessity, to crop hard to raise money to pay their debts. But in thus endeavoring to get a little increased interest on their capital, they are making a tremendous draft on the principal. A little additional information—a little planning and proper arrangement—would preserve the fertility of the land, and the crops would soon be increased more than by hundreds of dollars worth of labor without. Where experiments have been made with different courses of crops—some of them bringing very often into the course wheat, and other such cash producing, but soil exhausting crops; and others bringing in such crops at greater intevals—the increased richness of the land in the latter cases has been attended with the greatest profit at the end. Forty bushels of wheat from an acre once in four years, is far better than twenty bushels once in two years; for then three years of intervening crops in the former instead of two only in the latter case, are afforded for other crops, which are much heavier besides. Hence those of the same kind, occuring at remote intervals, prove most profitable, even though for some of the intervening crops there may be little demand in market.—Take, as example, the results of a bad and of a good course, which on many soils, would not be far different from the following:

1. A hard, cropping course—1 acre.

1st year, wheat,	20 bushels,	$20
2d do do	10 do	10
3d do oats,	25 do	6
4th do wheat,	8 do	8
		$44

The land diminished in value.

2. A better rotation—1 acre.

1st year, wheat,	20 bushels,	$20
2d do clover & grass,	1½ tons,	12
3d do do	1½ tons,	12
4th do corn,	40 bushels,	15
		$59

The land not diminished in value.

A rotation proper for one country, or for one district, may be entirely unfitted to another. It must be particularly adapted to the region where it is employed, so as to suit the climate, soil and market; and be so arranged as to distribute the labor of the farm as equally as possible throughout the season. As these must ever vary more or less according to circumstances, some judgment and discretion is always to be used by the farmer in so arranging the rotation as at the same time to afford the best means of enriching the farm, and of affording the most profitable returns. To facilitate this, the leading principles upon which all rotations are founded, should be well understood.

1. One of the most important of these principles, is—*every plant, during growth, exhausts the soil on which it grows.* Plants derive a part of their support from the soil, through the roots, and a part from the atmosphere, through their leaves; hence the soil continues to decrease in fertility, provided each successive growth of plants is removed. But if suffered to remain on the soil, in most cases they enrich it, especially if buried beneath the surface before decay has dissipated their fertilizing parts. A continual turning under of green crops perpetually increases fertility, for all which the plants abstracted from the soil itself, with all they received from the air superadded, is given to it again. But in most of the operations of the farm, the crop is removed; hence the necessity of making a return in the form of manure, to prevent an increase of sterility.

2. Another principle is, that *plants, at different periods of their growth, exhaust the soil unequally.* As a general rule, during their early growth, and while in a green state, they impoverish the soil but slightly; but during the ripening of their seeds, they make a heavy draught upon it. Hence, pasture, which is consumed on the ground in a green state injures the soil much less than grass cut for hay, after the seeds become fully ripe. Flax, though usually a severe crop, is far less so when removed while in a green and growing state. A striking illustration is also given in case of the turnip, which, though one of the heaviest crops in weight and bulk, produces but slight injury to the soil; but when it remains on the ground the second year, and ripens its seeds, it has a powerfully exhausting influence.

3. *Different plants do not exhaust in the same manner, nor in equal degree.* Some imbibe from the earth much larger portions of certain ingredients than others. Thus, red clover requires a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime or gypsum, which is found largely in its stems by chemical analysis, and which consequently greatly benefits it, when deficient in soil, by application as manure. Grain crops, on the other hand, usually require a large suppy of silicates, while the nettle and the sunflower are benefited by nitrate of potash or nitre. Hence, a continual succession of the same crop may soon deprive the soil of certain parts essential to its growth, and languish for the supply, while other succeeding crops requiring different food, may flourish luxuriantly.

Different plants, too, may feed from different depths of the same soil. Some of the grasses occupy only a few inches of the surface; while red clover and lucerne are known, sometimes, to send down roots the depth of three feet or more. Hence, after some may cease to obtain nourishment from the surface, others may obtain supplies from a greater depth. But this consideration is of comparatively minor importance in arranging a rotation, as most plants throw down roots as far as cultivation extends.

As a general rule, broad leaved plants derive comparatively, less from the soil and more from the air, than narrow leaved plants; hence, when buried as manure, they restore most to the soil.

4. *Some plants favor the growth of certain weeds more than others.* Cockle and chess flourish with wheat, alyssum with flax, and most sown grain crops are attended with an increase of grasses. These weeds multiply greatly where a single crop is raised on the same lands for many years successively; but rotation prevents this evil, and thwarts their increase. The same remarks will apply, in some degree, to certain destructive insects, as for instance, the grub and the wire worm.

5. *Some plants admit of a heavier application of manure than others.* Such are generally broad leaved succulent plants, as beets, turnips, and corn; and, indeed, most plants whose value depends mainly on the quantity of green growth, as grasses for meadow and pasture. But the smaller grain crops, as wheat, oats and barley, may be so heavily manured as to promote too luxuriant a growth of leaf and stalk, at the expense of the seed. Hence, in a rotation, the manure should be given to such as are most immediately benefitted by a heavy application. Its decay and subsequent intermixture by tillage, gradually fit the soil for the more delicate crops. The manure should be always applied as soon as practicable after breaking up from grass, that thorough admixture may take place before seeding down. The latter is of much more consequence than most are aware of; for by leaving fresh manure in lumps, unpulverized and unmixed, plants not only derive little comparative benefit from it but by aiding in drying the soil in times of drouth, it has actualy lessened, instead of increased, the products of the land.

Many other rules growing out of the preceding principles will suggest themselves to the reflecting cultivator. From these principles it will be perceived that *farming is a continued system of exhaustion and return*, where properly conducted; and not a continued system of exhaustation only, as when badly managed; or, rather, exhaustion without any *system* whatever. The best way of making, most effectually, this return, should in all cases whatever be considered the great leading object in all rotations, and the *immediate* profit from sales, the second great object. And hence, in all good husbandry, the crop which gives the greatest immediate return in money, is not always the best; but the one which puts the soil in the best condition, and helps to make the most permanently enriching manure must be properly appreciated. The one may draw the treasure out of the soil, but the other accumulates it; the one expends the wealth of the land, the other collects it. If, for instance, a crop of green herbage be turned beneath the soil, though yielding of itself no return whatever, yet if it increases the following crop of corn from thirty to fifty bushels the acre, and a subsequent crop of wheat from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, it becomes, in reality equal in net value, to twenty bushels of corn and ten of wheat.

In devising a good rotation, the following objects must be taken into consideration, viz:—

1. To exhaust the soil as little as practicable;
2. To return as much manure as possible again to the soil;
3. To obtain, by a variation of different crops, an equal proportion of the various fertilizing ingredients from the soil;
4. To prepare for future crops;
5. To prevent the growth of weeds;
6. To adapt the application of manure best to the respective needs of the different crops following that application;
7. To adapt the crops to the physical and chemical condition of the soil, as in relation to dryness and moisture, lightness and tenacity, poorness and fertility;
8. To adapt them to the market, to the climate, and to an equal distribution of the labor of the farm throughout the year.

In attaining all these objects, a thorough knowledge is required of the nature of the soil, and of the effect of the different crops upon it, and upon succeeding crops, and of the influence of manures upon them. This knowledge is yet in its infancy. Numerous, well directed, and accurate experiments, must be performed, and perhaps occasional chemical analysis resorted to, before full information on all these points is attained. A very brief examination of what is already

known,may be highly useful,as well as assist further investigation. The limits of this essay,admit, however, of only a general classification of properties. Plants may be grouped, with reference to these points, into several divisions:—

1. *Cereal grasses*—or grass-like,grain producing plants, as wheat, oats, barley, rye, &c. As these are all narrow-leaved, and all ripen their seed before they are cut,they are eminently exhausting to the soil. This result is still further increased by most of them being carried off entirely from the farm, and consequently they do not return in the form of manure to the soil. They are further detrimental in not admitting of cultivation by hoeing, and hence favor the increase of weeds. These crops, therefore, however important they may be in themselves, should not succeed each other too often in rotation. Indian corn, though naturally allied to this class, differs materially in its broader leaves and more succulent growth, but more especially in admitting a heavy application of manure, and cultivation by the hoe.

2. *Broad leaved seed bearing plants*—as the pea, bean, and buck-wheat. These, by ripening their seed, also exhaust the soil. But they differ materially from the last mentioned, in their broader leaves, which by their shade, more effectually prevent the growth of weeds; or attend their destruction by hoe-culture, as with the bean. They also differ materially in their chemical composition containing much potash, soda, and lime, while silica enters largely into the composition of wheat and similar grains. Hence they exhaust the soil in a different manner. Clover, when cultivated for seed, may be classed with the plants of this division, and in common with them, may alternate with the cereal grasses in a rotation, in connection with other crops.

3. *Root crops*—as turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, potatoes. These, from the large quantities of manure which may be applied to them; from the modes of culture which they admit and require, pulverizing and cleansing the soil of weeds; from their not being seed-bearing crops; and especially from the abundant supply of manure which they return to the soil, by their consumption as food for cattle; characterize them as decidedly ameliorating crops. Although the alkalies are found to enter largely into their composition, yet most of them are found to be but little exhausting to the soil on which they grow. Indian corn, though naturally allied to the cereal grasses, partakes largely of these beneficial qualities.

4. *Crops for herbage and forage*—including plants for meadows and pastures. These are generally regarded as ameliorating crops. Pastures, being fed off green, the manure of the feeding animals being dropped upon their surface, and the enriching vegetable matter furnished by the accumulating roots in the soil, render well managed pastures beneficial to the land. The same is true of meadows, if the crop is consumed upon the farm, and returned again in the form of manure; but where the hay is sold in market, and especially if the grass seeds ripened before the hay was cut the crop must be considered as exhausting.

5. Other divisions may be made—as of plants cultivated for their fibre, as hemp and flax, both of which are exhausting to land, though for hemp the strength of the soil may be kept up by heavy manuring; but flax is eminently exhausting, especially if it comes under another division of plants, raised for their oil, when the seeds ripen, and little or no manure is made from the plant to return to the soil.

Naked, or open fallows, are introduced very properly in a rotation when from the hardness or roughness of the soil, from the introduction of perennial-rooted weeds, or from other causes, it becomes otherwise difficult to prepare the ground by a hoed crop, for successful subsequent culture. Where land is cheap and labor dear, open fallows may often be the cheapest means of eradicating annual weeds, but for rich and high priced land, they are mostly bad economy.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Wool for the English Market.—Our friend, Wm. H. Ladd, of Jefferson county, O., informs us in a recent letter, that he has been engaged for the past four weeks in purchasing fine wool for a House in Liverpool, England.

Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1845.

☞ *The Columbus Horticultural Society*, will meet in the Old Court House, next Thursday evening, 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive names of members, adopt by-laws, and make arrangements for an exhibition proposed to be held the latter part of this month. Let all interested attend.

By order of the President.

Editorial Notices, &c.

We have again just returned from a tour in the country, and have not time to attend to all matters deserving attention in this number of our paper. We design to remain at home till our next, however, and will try to clear off our table.

In consequence of our intention to attend the great Fair at Utica, (N. Y.) and pay a visit to our friends in Rochester, the next number of the Cultivator will be prepared for press a few days before the time of publication.

Our Rambles.—The last tour was through the counties of Wayne, Stark, Holmes, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Perry, and Fairfield. We have not time to prepare, nor room to insert in this number, our "notes by the way." We intended to say something about the crops, but as it would be mostly unfavorable, it may as well be all omitted till our next.

The Drought has continued with unmitigated severity throughout many of the northern counties, and extended more southward than formerly, so as materially to affect the probable yield of the corn and potatoe crops in some of the central as well as northern counties: It has also been uncommonly dry throughout several of the eastern and southern States. We may look for heavy rains this fall.

We have had fine showers at Columbus for a day or two past—they were much needed.

"The Western Farmer and Gardener," at Cincinnati completed its 6th volume in July last, and the editor announces that it will take a recess till the 1st of January next; in the mean time he will contribute to an agricultural department in the Cincinnati Gazette. We regret to learn that ill health is one cause that has rendered this partial suspension of friend Hooper's labors necessary.

Lardner's Lectures on Science, &c., No. VIII. is received, and we again earnestly recommend the work to our readers—especially to young farmers and mechanics. It can be had at most bookstores, price, 25 cents per number.

Notices of other publications in our next.

Wheat Insects will be attended to, as soon as engravings can be procured. We'll show them all up.

"The Buckeye Sisters" have our best thanks. The sentiments of *Corinthia's* poetry are excellent but the *measure* needs improving.

Fine Wool from Pennsylvania.—Friend W. H. Ladd, when attending the late convention left with us a large number of beautiful samples of wool, among them some from the celebrated flock of Mr. Patterson of Washington co. Pa., which is of fine quality and great length of staple. Some from the flocks of friends Wood and Ladd, of Jefferson co. O., is also of great excellence.

Places for Wintering Cattle.

From the information we have received it appears that northern farmers who wish to obtain winter food for cattle, will find corn and corn fodder the cheapest and most abundant in Pickaway and Ross counties, and hay and pasturage (with some corn) in portions of Madison and Fayette. We have no further information as to prices than was given in our last, except to say that the prices there given we believe are full high. We find however that the southern farmers generally prefer to sell the corn, or the fodder alone, in the shock, to engaging to winter cattle at a set price per head.

☞ We should be glad if persons having fodder to sell in quantity, and especially such as are willing to take cattle to winter on moderate terms, would send us word immediately, stating prices, so that we may give the information to those who may need it.

Cattle Agency, &c. in Philadelphia.—We refer those of our readers who are interested in such matters, to the advertisement of A. Clement on last page. Mr. C. is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and very familiar with the different breeds of farm stock, &c.; we are also happy to add, from personal knowiedge that all business entrusted to him will be attended to in the most prompt and honorable manner.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. C. may be interesting to some:

"As regards sheep it appears to me that the South Downs are admirably suited for Ohio; their wool is of medium fineness and well adapted to country manufactories and family purposes; their form is fine, and their mutton very superior in quality; they are docile, and quick and easy feeders. They are held in high estimation in England at this time. They could travel a long distance to market. Thorough bred Bucks would cost here from twenty to thirty dollars each; grade ewes from seven to twelve dollars, according to blood and quality; with a pure bred Buck and well selected country ewes, a good stock would soon be procured—and the cost but light, compared with the advantages. * * * * *

Very truly yours, &c.,

Philadelphia, *Aug.* 1845.

Fruit and Vegetable Markets.—Our city for the past two months has been abudantly supplied with garden vegetables, and at present there is in addition a good supply of apples, melons, &c., all at very moderate prices. When at Lancaster a few days ago, the Landlord was complaining of the great scarcity of such things in that market, and on visiting it early in the morning we were surprised to find so few waggons, and so meagre a supply for a town of 4000 inhabitants. We would advise a few of our industrious German gardeners to remove there before another season.

A Correction.—The Xenia Torch Light, says we made a mistake in the article on "wheat crop in Greene county," in our last No. p. 124. The crop of Mr. Provo, formerly noticed in that paper, yielded a bushel of grain to two dozen of sheaves —not one dozen as we stated. We gladly make the correction as it makes the statement more credible. The error was not committed first by us however, for we gave it as we found it in an exchange paper credited to the Torch Light.

Prolific Corn.

[Extract of a Letter from Wm. H. Ladd, Jefferson County, Ohio,]

"As I was passing by the residence of J. B. Eayless, of this county, a few days since, he hailed me and asked me to go with him and look at his patch of corn. I did so, and on two of the stalks I counted ten ears each—one of these had eleven silks, but ten that would probably produce good ears. The stalks were 12 to 14 feet high, and will average, I think, four ears to the stalk. It stands so thick on the ground, that on walking into it three rods one can scrcely see out. It has received no extra culture, except that his hogs were fed on this ground last fall and it was plowed to the depth of 14 inches, with a subsoil plow of his own invention. Can any of your

"hog and homminy" farmers beat this!"

REMARKS.—We should like to be informed of the yield of this corn per acre, when harvested, also whether the seed was of any new or peculiar kind, or whether the extraordinary number of ears to the stalk is attributable merely to the soil and culture.—ED.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Home.

HOME! what thrilling emotions fill the sensitive mind at the sound of that magical word!—And what a powerful influence might be exerted on the character and happiness of the sons and daughters of our land by rightly fostering in childhood the *love of* HOME! To do this aright, our homes should be made more lovely. Every member of the household should endeavor to make home the most delightful and attractive spot on earth—not only beautiful to the eye, but cheerful to the heart—the abode of happiness and peace. But to WOMAN almost entirely is entrusted the power to make home a place of bliss and love, or of wretchedness and gloom. *Man* may, and should, adorn and beautify, and lend his cheering smile, but *woman*, after all, must impart the soul of bliss, or all will be in vain. This is her noble prerogative, and how justly reprehensible is she who willfully perverts this high moral trust with which an all-wise Creator has invested her! The woman who is mistress of a family, and does not strive with willing hands, and by the exercise of a cheerful temper and pleasing disposition, to impart comfort and happiness to all around her at home, commits a sin against high Heaven, and does lasting injury to all the members of her family.

How especially favorable to this happiness should be a COUNTRY HOME! Here the strife and care, and all the petty vexations of city life are unknown. Here contentment and peace should ever dwell. Surrounded by the beautiful objects of nature, as every country home should be, the mind involuntarily becomes attuned to harmony and peace, the evil passions are excluded from the breast, and all are led to love and adore that God who has with such infinite wisdom and goodness surrounded us with so many objects of beauty and grandeur.

The inmates of such a home will love Nature in all her varied forms. The study of Nature's laws and Nature's works will form the most delightful pastime of young and old; while much knowledge will thereby be gained of advantage in the art of cultivating the soil; and thus even the laborious toil of the husbandman will be made to afford pleasing contemplation for the mind and be relieved of its drudgery. Oh that the farmers of our own OHIO—the *young* farmers especially, would consider these things aright—would lay aside their foolish predjudices, and sordid thirst for outward wealth, and learn to seek the true riches of the SOUL and the joys that may be found in a COUNTRY HOME! Who that has ever lived in such a home as I have described would not say when tempted to exchange it for a city life;

> Still let me live among the hills,
> The rocks, the trees, the flowers,
> Where I have passed sweet sunny years,
> My childhood's happy hours.

ROSELLA OF RICHLAND.

SYLVAN HOME, Richland co., O.

RECIPE FOR TOMATO WINE.—To one quart of juice, put a pound of sugar, and clarify it as for sweetmeats. The above is very much improved by adding a small proportion of the juice of the common grape. The subscriber believes this wine far better and much safer for a tonic or other medical uses than the wines generally sold as Port Wines, &c. for such purposes. It is peculiarly adapted to some diseases and states of the system, and is particularly recommended for derangements of the liver.—*Prairie Farmer.*

VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—A farmer in Detroit, says:—"The last season I grated about a bushel of the sugar beet to a fine pulp, and pressed the juice therefrom, of which I obtained six gallons. I put the same in a vinegar barrel, which was entirely empty, and in less than two weeks I had as good and as pleasant vinegar as I ever obtained from cider, and it was equally as strong and clear."

The foreging may prove of value to some of our house-wife readers in places where apples have failed this year.

That "Anti-Monopoly Meeting."

MR. EDITOR.—I was somewhat suprised as well as amused on reading in your last paper, an account of a pretended public meeting in our quiet township of Mifflin. It was the first intimation I had received of any such thing, and taking in view the *character* of the "proceedings," I at first was inclined to think that some mischievous wag had played a trick on you and the editor of the Statesman. After a good deal of inquiry, however, I was told that a week or two before, a couple of young men, or overgrown boys, said to be law students, from Columbus, came into our township and obtained the use of a school house for the purpose of displaying their wonderful oratorical powers;—that they collected together a few bar-room politicians, and others who had nothing better to do, and then after *resolving* "that we, the people (!) having met in our primary assembly" &c., they proceeded to give utterance to such bursts of patriotism and eloquence as fairly "astonished the natives!"

Now, this, you will say, Mr. Editor, was all very harmless amusement—and I, certainly should find no fault with it, were it not that an attempt has been made through the papers to create the impression on the minds of the community, that the FARMERS of Mifflin, as a body, were concerned in, or present at, the so called "meeting." To this, I strongly object; and I wish simply to say to the two youthful personifications of wisdom and genius, (!) that when their services are needed to enlighten the farmers of Mifflin on the subject of their rights and duties, they shall be duly informed thereof; but, for one, I am of the opinion that their beards will grow a little before that time arrives.

Yours, &c.,
A MIFFLIN FARMER.

The Blight.—One Fact.

Three years ago, a valuable pear tree, on the widow Harrison's farm was to appearance nearly dead with blight. At my request it was bored through the heart, with a five-quarter auger. I saw it last month: it looked quite healthy.

Let us hear who has tried boring for fire blight in pear trees! Facts are what is wanted.

E. NICHOLS.

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THE FARM CROPS.—In a late journey from here to Walhonding, I looked with considerable interest at the crops, the best index to the cultivation of the soil. I have traveled that road almost annually since 1812. A few farms bear evidence of improvement: the most part are deteriorating, and the rich virgin mould is rapidly passing away. The present crops, except oats, are decidedly the worst I have ever witnessed. Our Governor and Legislators should look abroad; they should remember, if the soil fails, every thing else must fail. There will be no pay for the preacher, none for the lawyer, none for the legislator; the wheels of government must stop for the want of *grease*, and the mighty political projects of the age—the electric telegraphs, rail roads, canals, &c., all! all! must be useless when the soil shall refuse to make a return for the labor of the husbandman. How important, then, that knowledge should be diffused among the cultivators of the soil! That agriculture should be the subject of thought and action among farmers, and that men of science and leisure should be induced to think and experiment! And who but the legislature should give life and form to agricultural improvement!

E. NICHOLS.

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The air is the grand reservoir and store house of manures. A greater than Pharaoh has laid up the treasures of richness and fertility in that element. The air extends around the globe everywhere, and where the air is, there is the granary. The secret is to learn how to unlock its doors and draw upon its treasures. The vegetable kingdom affords many keys, but which one opens the widest door, and gives the freest access is to be proved by experiment. Clover so far has done more than any other.

E. NICHOLS.

Loydsville, O.

Sowing Clover Seed.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—I noticed in the Cultivator of July 15, inquiries of T., on sowing clover seed. I have never sown any in the fall, but I entirely concur with the views of the editor in regard to that practice. The seed then sowed, I have no doubt would germinate, but would generally perish with the winter frosts. I have sowed on wheat for ten years preceding the present, and have not failed to have it well set, until this last spring, when I have reason to believe that it vegetated as usual, but the drought commenced about the middle of March, and became so severe before the plants could get any depth of root that they perished for the want of moisture. The same result might have occurred had the clover seed been sowed on oats, though the ground being fresh stirred it might have been more favorable than on wheat.

Some farmers break up a stiff sod and sow the wheat on the top, without any other preparation than the use of the harrow; but clover seed will not suceed on a lay of that kind. I sow my seed soon after the winter frost is out and before the ground is quite settled in order that the after freezing and thawing may sink the seed deep enough for it to vegetate and take root. I sow at least one bushel of clover seed to six acres, and that mixed with half a bushel of timothy seed—I would rather have more than less. If we expect a crop we must not spare the seed.

SAMUEL MYERS.

NEW LISBON, O., *Aug.* 1845.

Hamilton County Agricultural Soc.

The Annual Exhibition of this Society will be holden at Carthage, on the 16th 17th and 18th inst. The premium list is very comprehensive, and all the arrangements give evidence of a good degree ef spirit among the officers and members' so that we have no doubt the show will be an interesting one.

The order of the exhibition is advertised to be as follows:—

First Day.—In the morning the Horses. In the afternoon the Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Second Day.—In the morning, Butter, Cheese and Honey. In the afternoon, Agricultural Implements and Products, and Domestic Manufactures; and at half past three o'clock the Plowing Match.

Third Day.—Will be devoted to awarding the Premiums, hearing the Addresses, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, and attending to the annual election of officers.

South Charleston Agricultural Exhibition for 1845.

The South Charleston Agricultural Society will hold their Eighth Annual Exhibition and Fair at South Charleston, Clark county, on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of October, 1845.

J. F. HARRISON, President,
ALEXANDER WADDLE, Vice President,
D. O. HEISKELL, Treasurer,
C. HARROLD, Secretary.

CURATORS.—Wm. Harpole, Benj. B. Browning, Geo. Chamberlin, Andrew Ryan, David Littler, Mathew Madison, Joshua Harrison, Samuel Thomas, Mathew Bonner, Wm. Osborne, Wm. Whitely, Thomas White.

MARSHALS.—*Marshal of the day*, Wm. Harpole; *on Horses*, Isaac Paist; *on male Cattle*, Wm. Paist; *on female Cattle*, Joshua Harrison; *on Sheep*, Elwell Pratt; *on Swine*, Theophilus M'Kinnon; *and on Domestic Manufactures*, Dr. E. Collins.

RULES OF THE FAIR:

1. The names of all candidates for Premiums or Certificates, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the first day of the exhibition. Each candidate will be required to furnish in writing, a descrip- of the Animal or Article offered, and wher

grown or manufactured, to which must be affixed his name and place of residence.

2. Articles of Domestic Manufacture must be marked with a private mark, a duplicate description of which must be enclosed in a sealed note containing the name of the manufacturer, and the place where manufactured.

3. All animals or articles to be exhibited for premiums, must be placed under the exclusive care and direction of the officers, or persons appointed by them before 9 o'clock, A. M., on the day of the Exhibition, so that they may be arranged in their proper places; and they must continue in such places until otherwise disposed of.

4. No Bull to be exhibited for premium without being properly secured by a rope, chain or some other fastening.

5. The several Committees appointed by the Society, as Judges of the exhibition and Fair, will meet at the place of exhibition at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day, and when called upon by their respective Marshals, they shall proceed immediately to discharge their duties.

6. The reports of Judges, signed by at least two of them, shall be handed to the Secretary of the Society, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the second day of the Fair.

7. At 1 o'clock, on the second day of the Exhibition, the reports of Judges will be publicly read, when the president shall declare the premiums and certificates awarded.

8. The Judges may withhold premiums on animals or articles where there is no competition, or where those offered may be deemed not worthy of a reward.

9. Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, for which premiums were awarded at former exhibitions, are excluded from premiums at this, unless they are under full age, and be entered for competition in a class of greater age than that in which they were formerly entered.

10. The Society have appointed Marshals, whose duty it is to attend to the Exhibition of the different Divisions of Stock assigned them.

11. No person will be permitted to make entries or compete for a premium except members of the Society, or females belonging to the family of a member.

12. Any person may become a member by paying One Dollar to the Treasurer of said Society, before they enter their Stock or products for exhibition.

13. Premiums are open for competition to all stock in the United States.

14. An Address on subjects connected with the objects of the society will be delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the second day of the Fair.

15. The Society invite all persons who wish to sell stock to a free use of their grounds; and all persons having Improved Implements of Husbandry or Manufactured articles of whatever kind, are invited, and may find it for their interest to exhibit the same at the Fair.

The exhibition will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., precisely. The Stock of all descriptions will be exhibited on the first day of the Fair; all other articles on the second.

***The thorough bred short-horn bull, Orister, belonging to the herd of the late Wm. Renick, will be offered for sale at this Fair.—Ed. O. Cult.

Fine Sheep and Wool.

In our late rambles in the northern parts of the State, we had the pleasure of visiting the farms and inspecting the justly celebrated sheep of Messrs. Perkins & Brown, of Summit county, and Mr. Adam Heldebrand of Stark county, (of the latter we shall speak in our next.)

Of Messrs. Perkins & Brown's sheep we need say but little in addition to the remarks of a correspondent in our last. Their flock consists of about 1300, mostly pure saxony and are without doubt the finest in staple of any large flock in Ohio, if not in the Union. By this we do not mean to assert that they are the best or most profitable sheep, all things considered—we leave that point to be settled by those more competent to decide. Many sheep farmers are of the opinion that the Merinos are of a hardier constitution and require less care than the Saxons; and in a country where men are averse to care and labor this is quite a consideration, though no farmer ought to think of keeping fine sheep of any kind, who is unwilling to give them proper care and attention.

The following letter from Mr. Lawrence, the well known extensive purchaser and manufacturer of fine wool at Lowell, which Mr. Perkins reluctantly permitted us to copy, is conclusive testimony as to the very high character of these sheep. It was written to Mr. Perkins, on the reception of their clip of wool at Lowell where it was taken by Mr. Brown last year:

Lowell, *July* 22, 1844.

S. Perkins Esqr.—*Dear Sir:*—I have regretted that you were not here at the opening of your and Mr. Brown's wool, as it was a treat of the highest order to an amateur. Mr. Brown's wool has ever been of the highest character, since he first brought it here; but this year it has amazed us. The blood is superior, and the condition in harmony with the quality. The show in our wool house, of this parcel of wool, I never saw equalled. I have said to Mr. Brown, what I sincerely believe, that if he will go on a few years more, he will have a better breed of sheep than are now in existence. Many fleeces are up to the finest German wools, and the staple considerable longer. Your flock is now far superior to any in old Spain, and there is no reason why it should not surpass the Germans.

Very Respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

Some fleeces of this wool were sent to the exhibition of the American Institute at New York, and also, to that of the Massachusetts Mechanics Association, at Boston, last fall, at both of which gold medals were awarded to the producers.

In addition to its remarkable fineness, the beautiful appearance of this wool was in a good degree attributable to the very excellent manner in in which Mr. Brown washes his sheep, and puts up the fleeces. It is here that most Ohio farmers are sadly difficient in care or skill. Mr. B's mode of washing he informed us is as follows:—He has a dam erected in a creek where there is sufficient fall of water for the purpose, beneath which the sheep are taken and first held just sufficient to completely wet their fleeces; they are then let go in a pen for about an hour; by which time the dirt in the wool has become softened by the wetting so that on being again placed in the falling stream it is very quickly and perfectly washed out. Sometimes advantage can be taken of a time when the sheep are well soaked with rain, so as to dispense with the wetting process. After washing care is taken to keep the sheep in a pasture that is free from dirt, black logs &c., until shearing.

Mr. Brown informed us that his sheep had been much troubled by the gad-fly this summer—producing worms in the head. The usual remedies and preventives had not proved effectual with him, and a number of sheep had died. He showed us the worms taken from the head of one that had died a day or two before—they were of all sizes from those just hatched to full grown; showing that the evil had been continued during the whole season. Mr. Brown informed us, that he was trying some experiments in reference to these insects, the result of which we shall be happy to publish when known.

"Will Shrunk Wheat answer for seed?"

This question has been asked us, and is one of considerable importance to some portions of this State, as in Stark and Tuscarawas counties, where the wheat crop this year is not only very light in yield, but mostly poor in quality.

From the best knowledge we possess on the subject we should not object to sowing wheat that was considerably shrunken, providing it was free from chess and other foul seeds. All the experiments we have heard or read of on this point go to show that very little if any difference will appear in the product, between the best plump wheat and that which is shrunken; provided, of course, that it is not so badly shruken as to fail to vegetate, or to contain insufficient starch to afford nutriment to the young blade. An experiment is related in the Mark Lane Express in 1842 (copied in the New Genesee Farmer, vol. 3, p 177) where one acre was sown with the "best wheat" 10 pecks per acre, and an adjoining acre with "*tail* wheat," "very poor and thin" 7 pecks per acre; the difference in appearance and growth could not be discovered by a stranger; and at harvest the acre of best seed produced 36 bushels 1¾ pecks, and the other 35 bushels 3 pecks—difference only 2¾ pecks. The grain weighed alike, 64 lbs. per bushel, and the weight of straw was the same on both.

The eminent chemist, Sprengle, has stated the best wheat for seed is that which is deficient in *gluten* but abounding in *starch*—which is the opposite of that most prized by the bakers. He says that wheat which is produced on highly manured land, especially if sheep manure, is apt to contain an excess of gluten, and in the process of germination this element "re-acts so powerfully on the starch as to overpass the production of sugar (the chief nourishment of the germ,) and to produce vinegar."

Corn Stalk Fodder.

The present severe drought, prevailing in many parts of the United States, is convincing many farmers of the absolute necessity of providing some other means of winter feeding stock, than dried grass merely. Root crops are an excellent auxiliary, but a mixture with them of other food is quite necessary, and it happens also, that when hay is short, root crops are apt to be so too.

I have found eminent advantage from the free use of corn-stalk fodder, sown thickly and raised on purpose for this object. Raised in the usual way, for the grain, every farmer knows that the stalks are very valuable for cattle; but, being coarse, only a part of them are eaten, and the rest wasted, unless they are chopped fine with a cutting machine, which but few are willing to do. But when sown thickly, this difficulty is entirely obviated; the stalks being small, soft, fine and numerous, cattle devour them with great avidity, rejecting the best hay while they can be had. The increased amount thus produced per acre, and the cheapness of the culture, often much more than balance the worth of the grain usually obtained by common corn culture. This crop is also less affected by drought than common hay crops, or roots, though a rich and rather moist soil, but not wet, appears to be better than for the usual mode of raising corn.

I have tried the experiment in several forms. The cheapest and simplest is to sow the grain broadcast, on good, clean ground. It soon rises and overtops the weeds, needing, of course, no culture; and when the leaves *begin* to turn brown, the indication of sufficient maturity, it is mowed, dried and stacked. Cattle then prefer it to its weight in gold. Some who practice this mode, sow too little seed per acre, and consequently get less fodder and of a coarser quality, but a greater crop of weeds. Four bushels per acre is the *least* quantity that should ever be sown. The amount usually yielded in this way is four to five tons per acre. Very fine land will of course bring much more.

A much better way, is to sown in drills. This is very cheaply done as follows: The ground is manured, plowed, harrowed, and prepared as for a common crop of corn. It is then furrowed in one direction, by a one horse plow, the parallel furrows being not more than two feet nine inches apart, which will fully admit a narrow cultivator between them. A hand then passes along the furrows with a basket of shelled corn, and strews it thickly and evenly with his hand, so that about forty grains will lie on every foot of length. When this is all done, a pair of horses with a harrow pass *across* the furrow at a right angle, and thus sweep the mellow earth into the furrows, and cover the seed. The after culture consists then, merely in passing the cultivator between the rows three or four times during the growth of the crop, to keep it clean, and mellow the surface, thus greatly promoting the growth. No hoeing is needed, if the land has been kept as clean as every good farmer always keeps his land. The crop soon shades what few weeds may spring up, and in a short time covers the

whole ground. It may be harvested by mowing, raking with a horse-rake, and stacking; or it may be reaped, and tied into bundles. The amount thus yielded per acre, in well dried fodder, will be from five to ten tons. Good corn land, such as will commonly yield forty or fifty bushels of grain per acre, will produce in this way about seven or eight tons of fodder. And the ground is left clean and in good condition for fall sowing; which is not the case where the broadcast method is adopted.

I tried an experiment to determine the most profitable degree of thickness in the drills. Ten stalks to a foot gave only two thirds as much by weight, as twenty to a foot, besides which, the fodder was coarser. I have said, FORTY *grains to a foot*, not that so many stalks are actually needed, but there will be some losses, on the principle of the old saying,

"One for the blackbird and one for the crow,
"Two for to rot and four for to grow."

What is the cost per acre, of such a crop?

Plowing, - - - -	$1 00	
Harrowing and furrowing -	75	
3 bu. corn, seed, - - -	1 25	
Cultivating 3 times - -	1 00	
Mowing, - - - -	1 00	
Raking and Stacking, - -	2 00	
		7 00
Profits.—Seven tons of fodder, worth $5 per ton in some places, $15 per ton in others, say - -		40 00
		$33 00

Deducting interest on land, &c., would give a clear profit of some 25 or 30 dollars; and if manure were applied that year, three additional tons of fodder resulting, would pay for the manure.—There is no humbug about this, for I have tried all these experiments, and some of them repeatedly. And seeing that this is the case, and people are at their wit's end for cattle food, the man who does not avail himself of these advantages another season, must be set down,—shall I say it? as possessing a torpid or stupified cranium, that is, a numskull. X.

WESTERN N. Y., *Aug.* 1845.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Directions for making Plaster Casts of Fruit.

[*See notice in Cultivator of July* 15.]

Procure a square box large enough to admit the fruit and leave a space of at least half an inch on every side; divide this box into two equal parts by a horizontal section, and fit the parts together with pins in order that it may be taken apart and put together again in the same position with facility; fit a tight bottom to one half, and having made a composition by melting together two parts of beeswax and one part of rosin, fill the half box having the bottom, with it nearly to the brim, and when nearly cold sink the fruit into it to its greatest diameter, and hold it steadily there until the composition is hard enough to bear its weight; the fruit should first be prepared by covering it with a thin coat of oil that it may slip readily from the mould—and if, of a kind having cavities at the ends, as the apple or pear, a hole should be made through it from the blossom to the stem, to allow the air to escape when it is pressed into the wax. When the composition is hard in the lower box, grease the surface around the fruit to prevent its adhering to the wax of the upper half of the mould—place on the upper half the box and pour in the composition until the fruit is covered; a plug should be placed between the boxes in such a manner as to form when taken out, an opening into the mould; when all is perfectly cold the boxes may be separated and the fruit and plug taken out; cover the inside with a slight coat of grease rubbed on with the finger; place the boxes together again in their proper position, and the mould is finished. Mix now sufficient well calcined plaster with water, to about the consistency of thick cream, to fill the mould, and pour in immediately: and in a few moments the plaster will be set and may be taken out.

Before painting, it is well to give the cast one or two coats of copal varnish. Oil colors should be used, they stand the weather better.

The greatest difficulty I have found in making a perfect cast, is in getting it free from the little bubbles of air that remain in the plaster and settle on its surface; to prevent this, shake the mould while the plaster is "setting."

Care should be taken to place the fruit in the box in such a position as will allow it to "draw;" the division of the mould must be exactly at the greatest diameter of the fruit. The mould may be taken with plaster in the same manner as with wax, in which case it is necessary to varnish it before using.

The stem of the fruit that is cast, should be preserved and put in the cast; it adds greatly to the appearance and is sometimes characteristic of the variety.

If there is anything peculiar about the flesh or core, the cast may be cut in halves and painted to represent the inside.

Respectfully, &c.

J. WOOD.

FRIEND BATEHAM:—Above I have attempted a description of the manner of taking "casts" and I wish to say that I have little experinence in this business and do not know that I have adopted the best mode; we are making but little progress here as nearly all our summer fruit has failed except apples, and they are inferior in quality.

Respectfully, &c. J. W.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O., *Aug.* 1845.

A Curious fact for physiologists and breeders of farm stock.—About two years ago I had a Berkshire boar which got into the street and had hi- left testicle torn out by the dogs. After this he never got a sow piz, though many sows had pigs by him which formerly had had mixed litters of sow and boar pigs.

AUGUSTUS WATTLES.

CHICKASAW, *Mercer co., O., Aug.* 1845.

We find the following paragraph on the same subject, in the last No. of the American Agriculturist.—ED. O. CULT.

To breed Males and Females.—In a recent conversation with Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, Mass., he informed us that the late Mr. Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, successfully bred males or females among his Merino sheep, by cutting out the left testicle of his rams when he wanted males, and the right testicle when he wanted females. We wish some of our friends would immediately commence the same experiment with different kinds of animals, and let us know the result of it. The knowledge of any system of breeding males and females which could be generally depended on, would be of great importance to stock growers.

"Moon Farming" again.

(MORE INFORMATION WANTED.)

MR. EDITOR—I am very glad that the subject of Lunar influences is to be discussed in the Cultivator. I am not a believer in such influences, neither am I a disbeliever; but I am glad inasmuch as it may afford your readers a *definite* knowledge of the views of those who do believe in them. The truth of their theory may then be easily tested by observation and actual experiment. I know there are many intelligent farmers, whose farms are successfully cultivated, with direct reference to their theory on this subject; but I have never had more than a very vague and indefinite idea of the maxims by which they are guided. It is this definite and specific information which is wanted, and which, I believe, would be very generally interesting—the particular time to attend to the various branches connected with the farming interest, with especial reference both to the MOON and to the SIGN. Your correspondent, G. R., (with whose commmunication I was pleased) states explicitly the proper time to plant roots, and other vegetables, to cut down timber, to build fence, to spread manure, to nail shingles, to kill pork, &c., with reference, however, only to the increase and decline of the moon. Where should the *sign* be? And is it entirely immaterial at what stage of the increase or decline of the moon? Whether early, or at a later period? In regard to the best time for the castrat on of animals and the shearing of sheep he was rather inexplicit. And Mr. Eastman, in the last number of the Cultivator makes the exception of *vines* to the general remark of G. R.; "that wheat, corn, oats, and all other plants that grow *out* of the ground, will produce roots, and no stalk, or seed, if sowed in the old of the moon." Is this exception correct? And is the particular time for *tilling* potatoes, corn, vines and other vegetation considered a matter of no consequence or influence? But this is not all. Information is furthermore desired concerning the proper time to plant, transplant, graft and prune trees, to plant flower seeds,—having regard to the doubleness and durability of the flower—to cut grass, to gather a harvest, to gather apples and other fruit with a view to their preservation—to wean the young of animals, to destroy thistles and other noxious plants, to make soap, &c., &c. Indeed, "I want to know it all"—"seriously." Yours, &c.

TRUMBULL, Co., *Aug.* 1845. C.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Science with Practice.

Every farmer should adopt for his motto, "Knowledge with Labor," or, "Science with Practice." Knowledge without labor, and labor without knowledge are alike nearly worthless.—But knowledge with labor, or science with practice, gives to the honest cultivator of the earth, the best possible chance to acquire both wealth and distinction as a successful agriculturalist.

Suppose a farmer wishes to sow land enough this fall to yield him at the least possible expense, 500 bushels of good wheat, free alike from *rust*, *smut* and *chess*— what knowledge does he need to accomplish this object! Will any experienced farmer say, that to produce this amount of grain at the least cost in land and labor, no knowledge of the mineral constituents of his soil, of vegetable mould and muck, of an excess of moisture in the surface, or subsoil—no knowledge of the substances that Nature *must* have to form a perfect wheat plant, and the condition in which those substances should be placed, is useful to the wheat-grower!

It is a sad sight to view forty acres of wheat all blackened, and shrunken with rust, involving a loss of several hundred dollars, because the owner despised a knowledge of those simple laws of nature, which produce this parasite plant on the stems, leaves and heads of his wheat. It is painful to witness the toiling husbandman, harvesting fifteen bushels per acre, where the amount of seed sown, the thorough tillage, and the hard work performed, would by the aid of a little more knowledge of the nature and properties of wheat, have given him 30 bushels per acre. Thousands of farmers will reap this season an average of thirty bushels of corn on land that might grow seventy quite as well, with an equal amount of labor, if scientifically applied.

Too many farmers unwittingly prepare their wheat crop just right to be stricken, as it is termed, with rust. They fail to drain their wheat fields most thoroughly, and thereby induce the growth of sickly imperfect, wheat plants, which fall an easy prey to parasites. They place their seed in soils that contain too much vegetable mould, and too little of the alkalies, potash and soda, too little of the alkaline earths, lime and magnesia; and too little phosphorus, sulphur and chlorine. The young wheat plant finds its nourishment as a lamb would find his, provided you give it a gill of its mother's milk a day, diluted in a pint of bad water.

There is but little study, little knowledge, and no science, brought to bear on the feeding and raising of wheat plants in the state of New York, which makes twelve million bushels of grain. The habits of this head-bearing plant, and what it needs to form a *firm*, *bright*, *glassy stem*, which *Uredo—rust*, cannot grow upon; and what it needs to develop a long ear, well filled with plump kernels, are matters that pertain to wheat culture, most sadly overlooked by those that toil too much with their hands, and exercise too little those noble faculties of reason and common sense, which God had given them.

Every rational being that happens to have a mouth to feed, should study the science of transforming earth, air, and water into good, light

wheat bread. It is hardly possible that this knowledge will be utterly valueless to any one during the whole period of his existence, whatever his pursuit in life.

As a general rule, it is cheaper to grow 30 bushels of wheat on one acre than on two, provided the use of the land was given to the cultivator. On an acre of well drained, well pulverized soil sown in wheat, scatter broad cast with a shovel, ten bushels of unleached ashes, five of lime—(ten will be better if not too expensive) two and a half of gypsum and an equal quantity of common salt. If possible, the ground should be entirely free from the seeds of weeds, that nothing but clean wheat plants may grow. The above compounds will serve to make bright flinty straw, so little subject, as every observing man knows, to be attacked by rust. Deep plowing, thorough harrowing and early sowing, constitute prominent features in the practice of those wheat growers, whom the editor has lately visited, because of their notable success in this branch of husbandry. In Scipio and the adjoining towns in Cayuga County, the good effects of underdraining wheat fields, have been most signal this season. During the last four weeks we have collected many interesting facts relating to rust, smut, &c., in connection with shale, sand stone, clayey and muck soils. These will be embodied in our official report to the New York State Agricultural Society.

Any gentleman that has made, or shall make any discoveries relating to insects injurious to wheat, potatoes, apple, pear or peach trees, relating to the *blight* which is now injuring, if not destroying so many quince trees as well as others, will confer an especial favor by communicating an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Society, for publication in the current volume of its transactions, or to be made public through some other medium.

The study of Entomology—the science of insects, is becoming every year more and more important to the practical farmers of this State.—The popular work of HARRIS should be in the family library of every cultivator of the soil.—Let every young man who reads this article begin at once the systematic *study* of his noble profession, if he designs to be a skillful and successful farmer. Let him unite knowledge with labor—science with practice,—and the great Fountain of all knowledge will reward him a thousand fold for his well directed efforts.

Getting poor on rich land, and rich on poor lands

A close observer of men and things told us the following little history, which we hope will plow very deeply into the attention of all who plow very shallow in their soils.

Two brothers settled together in ——— county. One of them on a cold, ugly, clay soil, covered with Black-jack oak, not one of which was large enough to make a half dozen rails. This man would never drive any but large, powerful, Conastoga horses, some seventeen hands high.—He always put *three* horses to a large plow, and plunged it in some ten inches deep. This deep plowing he invariably practiced and cultivated thoroughly afterwards. He raised his seventy bushels of corn to the acre.

This man had a brother about six miles off, settled on a rich White river bottom-land farm—and while a black-jack clay soil yielded seventy bushels to the acre, this fine bottom land would not average fifty. One brother was steadily growing rich on poor land, and the other steadily growing poor on rich land.

One day the bottom-land brother came down to see the blackjack-oak farmer, and they began to talk about their crops and farms, as farmers are very apt to do.

"How is it," said the first, "that you manage on this poor soil to beat me in crops."

The reply was, "*I* WORK *my land.*"

That was it, exactly. Some men have such rich land that they won't *work* it; and they never get a step beyond where they began. They rely on the *soil*, not on labor, or skill, or care. *Some men expect their* LANDS *to work; and some men expect to* WORK THEIR LAND;—and that is just the difference between a good and a bad farmer.

When we had written thus far, and read it to our informant, he said, three years ago I traveled again through that section, and the only good farm I saw was this very one of which you have just written. All the others were desolate—fences down—cabins abandoned, the settlers discouraged and moving off. I thought I saw the same old stable door, hanging by one hinge, that used to disgust me ten years before; and I saw no change except for the worse in the whole county, with the single exception of this one farm.—*Ind. Farmer and Gardiner.*

Subsoil plows can now be had of Messrs. Ely & Campbell Cincinnati, J. Ridgeway & Co., Columbus, and J. Stair & Son (seedmen,) Cleveland. The price is only $8 or $9, and we hope many farmers will soon be induced to put them in operation (on heavy soils.)

From the Rochester N. Y. Democrat.

State Fair at Utica, to be held on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of September, 1845.

Arrangements have been made with the several railroad companies, whose officers have acted with their accustomed liberality and public spirit, that all animals and implements intended for exhibition, shall be transported *free of charge*, by extra trains for that purpose, and that all persons visiting the Fair shall pass at one *half* the usual rates.

It is anticipated that from the great exertions making by the people of Utica and by the Officers of the Society, together with its popularity, the Show will far outstrip any former exhibition in this state. The preparations are on a magnificent scale, and from present indications, the show of animals, implements of husbandry, and the various curiosities and manufactures that will be exhibited, will constitute this Fair the Grand Museum of Agricultural Articles for the State of N. Y.

The *Magnetic Telegraph* will on that day, be in operation from Utica eastward, which will prove no small attraction to those visiting the Fair.

English News—The Harvest, &c.

The last steamer from England brought dates to Aug. 4, and caused considerable excitement among the flour dealers of this country by the intelligence that the weather in England, and other wheat-growing portions of Europe, had been quite unfavorable of late, so that apprehensions were felt in regard to the harvest. This news caused the speedy shipment of some 30,000 barrels of flour from New York, and an advance of 12½ to 25 cents per barrel on the former low prices—which has had a corresponding effect on the markets throughout the country.

It must be borne in mind however that as yet there is no certainty of the advanced rates being maintained, or of any considerable demand occurring for American flour in England; for the season was not sufficiently advanced at the date of the latest news for the fate of the harvest to be known with certainty, as will be seen from the following extract from the (London) Mark Lane Express, (the organ of the wheat and flour dealers,) of Aug 4:

"The unsettled state of the weather has excited no little anxiety, especially on the continent, as to its effect upon the harvest of this country and the consequent derangement in financial interest which it is known would arise throughout Europe in the event of any material deficiency of the crops. Our correspondence from every part of Europe dwells more or less upon this topic, &c. From all the enquiry we have made, we believe that at this moment there is no ground for these apprehensions. The weather no doubt, is broken and unsatisfactory, but as yet no damage of importance has been received by the growing crops, while taken generally and all kinds of produce together, are as heavy and nutrient as in any year on record, and if the weather during tha next month should prove favorable, will be the most productive, all kinds of produce cousidered, ever known. What has added considerbly to the apprehensions, has been the belief that the stocks in the farmers' hands are more than usually exhausted, and that any material delay in the harvest will render it difficult ti meet the immediate wants of the country. It is no doubt true that the farmers generally have an unusually small stock of grain in stack, having been obliged to thresh it out early in the season for the sake of the straw. But though this be so, yet there are many evidences of a larger qauntity being held by corn dealers and millers, not only of wheat, but also of flour, than at the same time last year."

The news by the next steamer will be looked for with much interest.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, *week ending Aug. 27.*—A rise in the river, and the late news from England have caused some activity, and a slight rise in the flour market. Large sales have been made at 2,87½ @ 2,95 ℔ bbl. Wheat is 50 @ 52 cts. ℔ bu. Corn 37½ @ 40 cts.; oats 20 @ 22 cts.; barley 50 cts. Clover seed is in demand for the Eastern markets, at $4 per bu. Butter and cheese are becoming scarce, and prices advancing—none coming from the Western Reserve.

MASSILON, Aug. 27.—Flour rates at 3,50 to 3,75 ℔ bbl.; wheat 65 to 68 cts.; oats 25 cts. per bu.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—Flour sells at all prices, from 3,65 for "old wheat" to 4,00 for "new" and fancy brands. 5,000 bu. wheat sold at 83 cts, delivered at a mill in Canada—is worth 75 cts. here.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—Several large lots of good Ohio and Michigan wheat sold at 86 to 93 cts. ℔ bu. Flour is active at 3,87½ to 3,91.

NEW YORK Aug. 25.—About 30,000 bbls. flour have been sold for shipment within a few days, at 4,50 ℔ bbl.; fresh Genesee and Ohio for home use sells at 4,62½; wheat, 87½ @ 92 cts. ℔ bu. Ashes, pots, 3,81; pea's 4,12½ ℔ 100 ℔. Wool has advanced a triffle, and sales large. Ohio pork has advanced—new mess sells at $14, per bbl.; prime 10,50.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.—Supply of beef cattle large, and a slight decline in prices; 518 head sold at from 150, to 2,50 ℔ 100 ℔ on the hoof; equal to 2,50 @ 4,75 net. There was a good supply of hogs at 5,00 @ 5,25.

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, Sep. 1.

GRAIN.				POULTRY.			
Wheat, full wt., bu.,	55	a		Turkeys, each,		a	
Indian corn,	31	a		Geese, "		a	
Oats,	12½	a	15	Ducks, "	8	a	10
PROVISIONS.				Chickens, "	6½	a	7
Flour retail, bbl.,	3,25	a	3,50	SUNDRIES.			
" 100 lbs.,	1,75	a	1,87½	Apples, green, bu.,	25	a	31
" Buckwheat,		a		" ripe,	37	a	
Indian meal. bu.,	37	a	40	" dried,	1,50	a	
Hominy, quart,			3	Peaches, dried,	2,00	a	
Beef, hind quarter,				Potatoes,	25	a	
100 lbs.,	2,50	a		Hay, ton,	5,00	a	6,00
" fore quarter,	2,00	a		Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a	1,50
Pork, large hogs,		a		Salt, bbl.,	1,62	a	1,75
" small,	3,00	a		SEEDS.			
Hams, country, lb.,	6	a	7	Clover, bu.,			
" city cured,	7	a	8	Timothy,	1,00	a	1,50
Lard, lb., ret,	7	a	8	Flax,	75	a	81
" in kgs. or bbls.	6½	a		WOOL.			
Butter, best. rolls,	10	a	12½	Common,	20	a	23
" common,	8	a	10	Fine and ¼ bld.,	25	a	28
" in kegs,	6	a	7	Full blood,	30	a	31
Cheese,	6½	a	7	ASHES, (only in barter.)			
Eggs, dozen,	6½			Pot, 100 lbs..	2,75	a	
Maple sugar. lb.,	5	a	6½	Pearl,	3,50	a	
" molasses, gal.	50	a		Scorched salts,	2,50	a	
Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a					
" strained.	12½	a	14				

☞ SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line, for the first insertion, and three cents for the second and each subsequent insertion. ☜

WANTED TO PURCHASE

BY the subscriber, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred full blooded or ¾ blood Merino Sheep, a large proportion of ewes; (must be free of foot rot.) Also a full blooded Short Horn Durham Bull and Cow of known pedigree. Address

VINCENT WESENER.

White Swan Farm near Massilon, O.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN

And Nursery — Late Prince's Flushing, L. I., Near New York

THE new proprietors of this ancient and celebrated nursery, late of William Prince deceased, and exclusively designated by the above title for nearly fifty years, offer for sale, at reduced prices, a more extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Plants, &c., than can be found in any other Nursery in the United States, and the genuineness of which may be depended upon; and they will unremittingly endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the Public, by integrity and liberality in dealing, and moderation in charges.

Descriptive Catalogues, with directions far planting and culture, furnished gratis on application to the New Proprietors, by mail, post paid, and Orders promptly executed.

WINTER & Co., Proprietors.

Flushing, L. I. September 1, 1845.

PRINCE'S

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing L. I., near New York.

THE new and unrivalled descriptive catalogues of this Establishment, (34th Edition,) which have cost over $700, comprising this great and select collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and plants; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; Greenhouse Plants and Seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent gratis to every post paid applicant. The errors in the Catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that have appeared in any country.

ORDERS per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & Co.

September 1, 1845.

AGENCY

For the purchase and sale of improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c.

THE subscriber having had many years experience in the breeding and keeping of improved stock of various kinds, offers his services, for the purpose of buying and selling on commission for such persons as may require his aid. All animals procured by him, would be sent abroad as directed.

Letters post paid will be attended to immediately.

AARON CLEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1845.

Refers to M. B. Bateham, Editor Ohio Cultivator, Columbus, O.

N. B. Some superior South Down, and Leicester sheep on hand, and for sale at this time.